Appendix L. Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan

Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan

FERC Docket No. CP09-54-000

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
FMO	Fire Management Officer
FSO	Field Safety Officer
ICS	Incident Command System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NUIFC	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center
Order	Fire Prevention Order
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Project	Ruby Pipeline Project
Reno ECOMM	Reno Emergency Communications Center
ROW	right-of-way
Ruby	Ruby Pipeline, LLC.
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1 Purpose

The Ruby Pipeline Project, proposed by Ruby Pipeline, LLC (Ruby), is composed of approximately 675.2 miles of 42-inch diameter natural gas pipeline, along with associated compression and measurement facilities, located between Opal, Wyoming, and Malin, Oregon. As proposed, the Project would have a design capacity of approximately 1.5 million Dekatherms per day, depending on final subscriptions. The Project's rights-of-way (ROWs) would cross four states: Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon. In addition to the existing King Compressor Station at Opal, Wyoming, Ruby proposes to install four new compressor stations for the Project: one located near the Opal Hub, one in western Utah, one near the mid-point of the Project north of Elko, Nevada, and one northwest of Winnemucca, Nevada.

The purpose of the Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan is to prevent and suppress fires during the construction of the ROW, associated facilities, and access roads. All construction activities, including those associated with the pipeline, construction camps, access roads, compressor stations, and additional workspaces, will be known as the “Project” in this report. This plan covers responsibilities for suppressing fire ignitions and reporting emergencies. It delineates the minimum requirements that will be followed for the Project construction activities. Ruby will work with its construction contractors to assign specific roles and responsibilities consistent with this plan.

See El Paso Corporation’s Health and Safety Handbook, Fourth Edition, dated 2/2008, and the Ruby Pipeline Health and Safety Plan for a more complete set of instructions and procedures for Fire Safety. Ruby and all associated contractors are required to be held to these standards and requirements at a minimum. This plan is intended to be compatible with laws, regulations, plans, and policies of local, state, and federal agencies.

This plan is meant to be consistent with applicable sections of Chapter 14 of the 2003 International Fire Code (Combustible Dust-Producing Operations) and Section A104 of the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (Ignition Source Control). Following approval and prior to grading, the contractor shall confirm all workers and subcontractors have been trained in the requirements and provisions of this plan and a copy of this plan shall be kept on site for the duration of the Project.

2 Objectives

The first objective of this plan is to provide an implementation strategy to facilitate immediate, aggressive action to prevent and suppress any fires that may occur during construction of the Project. This plan establishes protocols and lines of communication for reporting fires and other emergencies that may occur along the Project. This plan requires commitments to fire prevention, fire protection equipment, fire watch/monitoring efforts, personnel, and wildlife during periods of fire danger or other emergencies.

The second objective of this plan is to ensure the adequate and appropriate provision of safety equipment and fire extinguishing equipment, to facilitate the fighting of fire, to protect employees, and to minimize the damage to public and private property. Ruby shall assess work sites to determine fire protection and safety requirements.

This plan does not guarantee that a perfect response to an emergency situation will be practical or possible. Therefore, this plan is a guide for employees to familiarize themselves with basic fire emergency planning, response, and evacuation. Planning before an emergency happens allows those involved to respond effectively and in ways that should minimize injuries and property damage.

During a fire emergency, coordination will be implemented through the Incident Command System (ICS), which is part of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). ICS is a standard incident management system commonly used by firefighters and emergency medical teams to establish an organizational structure for management. A chain of command will start locally and, as an incident progresses, personnel with higher authority and training take over the decision-making process. ICS and NIMS provide an approach for incident management that assists agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents. In the case of the pipeline and construction activities away from a command center, higher-level decision making will come from persons not in close proximity, but communicated through the Chief Inspector, Field Safety Officer, or Spread Supervisor.

It is not the objective of this plan to strictly adhere to NIMS standards, but rather for Ruby to incorporate common practices to best work with response agencies.

3 Responsibilities

Responsibility for fire suppression, management, and investigation lies with the jurisdictional agency and with Ruby. Contractors are required to follow all applicable laws and regulations regarding fire prevention and suppression that are set by jurisdictional agencies.

Contact information for resources to respond to these specific situations can be found in Table 4.1; this information is in addition to 9-1-1, which can be dialed from any landline. Satellite phones will be available for emergencies for every crew on the Project.

The prime contractors working on this Project will be required to follow this plan and, in addition, provide fire control plans that describe their own responsibilities and actions they will take in case of fire. Each contractor's fire control plan will adopt this plan as well, and copies of any and all contractors' fire and emergency plans will be attached to this plan and submitted to appropriate agencies identified in Table 4.1.

A Project map of each construction spread is included as Figure 1. The key persons responsible for fire prevention and suppression during Project construction are the Chief Inspectors, Spread Superintendents, Field Safety Officers (FSOs), Environmental Inspectors, Authorized Officers, District Managers, Fire Management Officers (FMOs), Camp and Station Managers, a paramedic assigned to the pipeline, and local fire fighters, police, and Emergency Medical Service (EMS). Contact information for these positions in each spread is provided in Table 3.1. At a minimum, each spread will have one officer trained in accordance with National Fire Protection Standards (NFPA) 1521 Chapter 4 (Responsibilities for a Health and Safety Officer).

Chief Inspector

The Chief Inspector is responsible for oversight of all activities along the pipeline.

Spread Superintendent

Spread Superintendents are responsible for general construction operations associated with their construction areas, for ensuring that all contractors adhere to this plan, and that all of its provisions and restrictions are implemented. Spread Superintendents will be in communication with Chief Inspectors, FSOs, Environmental Inspectors, Authorized Officers, the Camp Manager, District Managers, FMOs, and local fire fighters, police, and EMS, as necessary, to ensure that all personnel involved are aware of current hazards and prevention methods being implemented. The Spread Superintendent will coordinate with federal, state,

and local fire management personnel during periods of high or severe fire conditions to ensure that all permit stipulations are being met and that appropriate preventive measures are in place during all construction-related activities.

In addition, the Spread Superintendant will be responsible for:

- Conducting site surveys to identify fire hazards;
- Developing a fire protection strategy;
- Selecting and locating the correct type and number of firefighting apparatus in identified risk areas and making them visible and accessible;
- Ensuring that all fire equipment is inspected on a regular basis and maintained in a good condition; and
- Consulting with all local fire and sheriff departments.

Field Safety Officer

The FSO is responsible for managing all on-site fire suppression documentation. The FSO is responsible for ensuring that all fire suppression equipment is available and maintained, and that crewmembers are trained and certified to use the equipment properly. The FSO is also responsible for communicating current fire hazards and emphasizing any changes to the prevention methods to crew members on a daily basis. In case of a fire emergency actions should not be taken that may endanger employee safety. The Spread Superintendent and FSO must determine whether the equipment on hand and training of crewmembers is capable of suppressing the fire. If the fire is determined to be too extensive or spreading too rapidly to be contained by equipment and personnel on hand, then the Spread Superintendent and FSO should instruct crew members to evacuate the site and yield to professional fire suppression crews to control the fire.

During the Project, all employees will be trained in the actions required during an emergency evacuation. An FSO will be appointed to a site to ensure that the fire protection plans are in place and that the plan is appropriately documented and communicated to employees. The FSO will report directly to the respective Spread Superintendent. The FSO, also acting as an emergency response coordinator, will ensure that emergency evacuation drills are conducted periodically and that a debriefing is conducted to address any deviation from established emergency procedures.

When multiple activities require the presence of an FSO, he or she shall appoint a designee for monitoring purposes. The FSO will comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations that pertain to fire prevention and suppression. The FSO will have a Basic Life Support medical bag, including oxygen therapy and an automated external defibrillator. He or she will also have hand-held radios or other alternative equipment and global positioning system technology.

Additional responsibilities of the FSO include:

- Immediately reporting all uncontrolled fires within the site or in the vicinity of the site, regardless of their source, to the Spread Superintendent and nearest fire dispatch office;
- Conducting weekly inspection of tools, equipment, personal protective equipment, and first aid kits;
- Developing and maintaining a register of emergency equipment;
- Conducting weekly inspection of flammable fuels and explosives storage and handling areas;
- Posting "No Smoking" and "Designated Smoking Area" signs and fire rules at appropriate locations within the Project area;
- Providing initial response support in the event of a fire in the Project area and supervise fire suppression activities until relieved;
- Providing and gaining approval of site-specific burn and smoke management plans and for pre-planned controlled fires that will be implemented in accordance with federal, state, and local jurisdictional authority;
- Providing weekly written burning and blasting schedules to the appropriate federal, state, and local fire control jurisdiction for their consideration and approval;
- Monitoring construction site areas where activities may present safety issues, such as blasting;
- Compliance with legislative requirements in the storage and handling of hazardous substances;
- Ordering and dispatch of hazardous substances, as well as maintaining a registry;
- Establishment of facilities for managing chemicals held on the site and Maintaining the Material Safety Data Sheets;
- Ensuring that bonded walls or appropriate storage units or magazines are used for storing explosives when required;
- Establishing controls that require minimized employee exposure to hazardous chemicals;
- Ensuring that hazardous or non-hazardous substances are removed from the job site when not being used or when the location is unattended;
- Training and instructing workers in the use, handling, and storage of hazardous substances; and
- Ensuring that employees are knowledgeable of the information in this plan and that they follow the emergency response procedures it presents.

Camp/Station Manager

The Camp or Station Manager will have similar responsibilities of the Spread Superintendant, but is based solely at one of the temporary housing facilities or Compressor Stations. Responsibilities will include assisting the FSO to ensure health and safety goals

are met, communicating with agencies and contractors, and providing the necessary facilities for the camps.

Environmental Inspector

Environmental Inspectors primarily serve to provide environmental regulatory oversight. This oversight extends to the prevention and suppression of fires within, and in the vicinity of, the Project area. Environmental Inspectors should be familiar with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and bans that pertain to the prevention, pre-suppression, and suppression of fires. In the event of an emergency, Environmental Inspectors should also be briefed on, and have the ability to advise regarding, all site-specific and contractor fire control plans for their jurisdictional areas.

Authorized Officers

Authorized Officers are representatives from the jurisdictional agencies, including District Managers, Interagency Dispatch Centers, and FMOs, who supply information regarding potential hazard conditions or changes in prevention methods. This information includes, but is not limited to, current Fire Danger Ratings, presence of other fires in the vicinity, natural disaster warnings, and temporary restrictions on construction activities. If extreme fire danger is determined by the land management agency, the Authorized Officer can direct the Spread Superintendent to increase the level of fire monitoring, install additional fire prevention or suppression equipment, or stop work, as necessary.

The Chief Inspector, Authorized Officers, FSOs, Spread Superintendents, Environmental Inspectors, and local fire authority have the authority to stop or reduce construction activities or operations that pose a fire or other hazard until appropriate measures have been implemented.

The FSO will accompany the Spread Superintendent, Authorized Officer, or other third-party compliance inspector on fire inspections and take corrective action when observing or having been notified that fire protection measures have not been properly installed or maintained.

Inspections

Fire protection agencies are responsible for protecting the public from the loss of life, property or resources by fire. These agencies are also charged with enforcing the forest and fire laws, and will inspect industrial operations in order to prevent wildland fires. Fire protection agencies have the duty to make known to operating companies any violations and defects they observe during their inspections. These inspections do not, however, relieve operating companies of the responsibility of making their own inspections.

Fire prevention inspections are made to determine the nature and extent of fire hazards present, the effectiveness of measures taken to abate them, and compliance with

requirements for clearings, signs, smoking practices, extinguishers, tools, etc. The best observations are done from the ground regardless of size, although air observations can be done for larger operations.

Table 3.1 Project Contacts for each Spread

Title	Contact	Telephone (Day)	Telephone (Night)
Chief Inspector	TBD	TBD	TBD
Spread Superintendent	TBD	TBD	TBD
Field Safety Officer	TBD	TBD	TBD
Environmental Inspector	TBD	TBD	TBD
Authorized Officer	TBD	TBD	TBD

4 Emergency Notification

In the event of a fire or other emergency, construction personnel on the scene are to notify the Spread Superintendent immediately. The Spread Superintendent is responsible for immediately notifying the appropriate fire dispatch center of all fires inside or outside of the Project area. In the case of another emergency, first aid treatment would be initiated and the FSO would decide whether to request further emergency medical services. Hospital locations are provided in the Ruby Health and Safety Plan and listed in Table 4.2. If the FSO is involved in transport to a hospital, an officer with similar training in fire and EMS would replace that individual. In the event of an extraordinary emergency situation, this plan is meant to be a bridge to local, state, and federal Emergency Operations Plans through ICS.

Because of its remoteness, the Vya Construction Camp will have a paramedic on staff through Medic Systems, Inc., in addition to the trained Ruby personnel. The paramedic will be on a 12-hour work schedule, plus overtime, and will be able to provide limited advanced life support with a fully equipped Suburban vehicle. The paramedic will have a designated area during the Project and will be able to transport patients.

Ruby will provide primary response to fires and emergencies with water supplies and basic equipment. In the event of a larger fire or emergency, an initial call would be placed to 9-1-1 or the closest Emergency Communications Center. After communicating with response parties, third-party monitors would ensure that federal dispatch centers are made aware of the situation. Table 4.1 outlines personnel that will require notification in the event of a fire or emergency in which outside resources are needed for construction or pipeline emergencies.

Following an uncontrolled fire, the Spread Superintendent will be responsible for providing a written report within 24 hours to the appropriate land management agency and to the Chief Inspector. When dangerous goods are handled, the Hazard Communication protocol, Occupational Safety Hazard Administration (OSHA) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200, will ensure safety of employees when handling and storing certain items and substances. Maps of medical facilities listed in Table 4.2 are provided in the Ruby Health and Safety Plan.

Table 4.1 Emergency Personnel to be Notified in the Event of a Fire

911 should be used for emergency purposes, unless otherwise instructed by local officials.				
Spread	**Land Type/District**	**Responding Agency**	**Contact**	**Contact Number**
WYOMING				
Spread No. 1A	BLM	Rawlins Interagency Dispatch Center	No contact specified	**800-295-9953** or **307-328-4393**
Spread No. 1A	Wyoming State Land	District Forester	Dana Stone	**307-787-6148**
Spread No. 1A	Private Land	Office of the Wyoming State Fire Marshal	Lanny Applegate	**307-777-7288**
Spread No. 1A	Private Land (Lincoln County)	Local Fire Station	South Lincoln County Sheriff Dispatcher	**800-442-9001**
Spread No. 1A	Private Land (Uinta County)	Local Fire Station	Uinta County Sheriff Dispatcher	**307-783-1000**
UTAH				
Spread No. 1A, 2, 1B, & 3	BLM	Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC)	No contact specified	**801-908-1900**
Spread No. 1A, 2, 1B, & 3	Public Land	NUIFC Salt Lake Field Office	Teresa Rigby	**801-977-4344**
Spread No. 1A, 2, 1B, & 3	Wasatch-Cache National Forest	NUIFC	Kathy Jo Pollock	**801-236-3409**
Spread No. 1A, 2, 1B, & 3	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	NUIFC	Tracy Swenson	**435-734-6449**
Spread No. 1A, 2, 1B, & 3	State of Utah Land	NUIFC	Barbra Gardner	**435-538-5315**
Spread No. 1A, 2, 1B, & 3	Private Land	Office of the Utah State Fire Marshal	Ron Morris	**801-284-6350**
Nevada				
Spreads No. 3, 4A, 5, 4B, & 6	Winnemucca BLM District (Including: BLM, USFS, BIA, USFWS)	Central Nevada Interagency Dispatch Center	No contact specified	**775-623-3444**
Spreads No. 3, 4A, 5, 4B, & 6	Surprise BLM District (CA and NV)	Susanville Interagency Dispatch Center (Including: BLM, USFS, CAL FIRE, public and private lands)	No contact specified	**530-257-5575**
			Garth Jeffers (office)	**530-279-2729**
Spreads No. 3, 4A, 5, 4B, & 6	Eagle Lake BLM District (CA and NV)	Susanville Interagency Dispatch Center (Including: BLM, USFS, CAL FIRE, public and private lands)	No contact specified	**530-257-5575**
Spreads No. 3, 4A, 5, 4B, & 6	Public or Private Land	Reno ECOMM	No contact specified	**775-334-2161**
		Washoe County Fire Services	Kurt Latipow	**775-785-4629**

Table 4.1 Emergency Personnel to be Notified in the Event of a Fire

911 should be used for emergency purposes, unless otherwise instructed by local officials.				
Spread	**Land Type/District**	**Responding Agency**	**Contact**	**Contact Number**
California				
Spread No. 6 & 7	Backup to Reno ECOMM	Modoc County Office of Emergency Services	No contact specified	**530-233-4416**
Spread No. 6 & 7	Surprise BLM District (CA and NV)	Surprise Field Office	Paul Whitcome	**530-252-5368**
			Tanner Rosette	**530-640-3332**
Oregon				
Spread No. 6 & 7	Lakeview BLM District (Including: BLM, USFS, Oregon Department of Forestry, and USFWS)	Lakeview Interagency Fire Center	No contact specified	**541-947-6315**
Spread No. 6 & 7	Lakeview BLM District (Including: BLM, USFS, Oregon Department of Forestry, and USFWS)	Klamath Falls Interagency Fire Center	No contact specified	**541-883-6850**
Spread No. 6 & 7	Private Land	Oregon Department of Forestry	General office number	**541-947-3311**
Spread No. 6 & 7	Private Land	Office of the Oregon State Fire Marshal	General office number	**503-378-3473**
Spread No. 6 & 7	Bureau of Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation	Mike Green	**541-883-6935**

Table 4.2 Emergency Medical Facilities

Medical Facility	Address	Phone	Services
Wyoming			
South Lincoln Medical Center	711 Onyx Street, Kemmerer, WY 83101	(307) 877-4401	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Utah			
Logan Regional Hospital	1400 North 500 East, Logan, UT 84341	(435) 716-1000	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Bear River Valley Hospital	440 West 600 North, Tremonton, UT 84337	(435) 257-7441	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Nevada			
Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital	2001 Errecart Boulevard, Elko, NV 89801	(775) 738-5151	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Battle Mountain General Hospital	535 S Humboldt St., Battle Mountain, NV 89820	(775) 635-250	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Humboldt General Hospital	118 E. Haskell St., Winnemucca, NV 89445	(775) 623-5222	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
California			
Surprise Valley Community Hospital	Main & Washington St., Cedarville, CA 96104	(530) 279-6111	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Modoc Medical Center	228 W. McDowell St. Alturas, CA 96101	(530) 233-5131	24-Hour Emergency Room Services
Oregon			
Lake District Hospital	700 South J Street, Lakeview, OR 97630	(541) 947-2114	Emergency Room Services
Sky Lakes Medical Center	2865 Daggett Avenue, Klamath Falls, OR 97601	(541) 882-6311	24-Hour Emergency Room Services

5 Emergency Fire Protocols

A major fire emergency may be defined as an incident requiring a coordinated response of one or more government levels outside of the pipeline contractors. When response is required, the Spread Superintendent or person in charge needs to communicate with Ruby and response agencies the circumstances impacting an identified area, identify the problems for which assistance is needed, and clearly state what has been done to respond to the impact and needs.

Fire danger rating based on standard vegetation fuel models will be used by the land management agencies to determine the required fire prevention, control, and monitoring efforts. Based on the fire danger ratings, certain activities such as blasting, welding, or grinding may be restricted at the discretion of the jurisdictional agency and may be governed by the issuance of a permit. The fire authority may modify or change requirements based on the assessment of specific fire restriction notices or localized risks or hazards.

Each morning, designated FSOs will contact the federal, state, or local fire management office to obtain information on the fire restriction level and the potential for a "red flag warning," including "hootowl" restrictions. The FSO will communicate this information to the Chief Inspector and appropriate Spread Superintendents, Camp/Station Managers, Environmental Inspectors, and field crews.

Each state and local fire agency has specific protocols related to restrictions and obtaining permits. Fire restrictions on private lands are under the jurisdiction of the County and State Fire office. Standard practice Industrial Fire Protection Levels are:

1. Closed Season, when fire season requirements are in effect;
2. Partial Hoot-owl, which restricts activities between 1 p.m. and 8 p.m.;
3. Partial Shutdown, which prohibits activities except as indicated by the state; and
4. General Shutdown, when all operations are prohibited.

State and local fire agencies authorize their own restrictions within jurisdictions for private lands.

Specific directions and restrictions included in agency-issued fire restrictions must be followed at all times. When state or local restrictions are in place on private or state lands,

these will supplant the restrictions below. Fire restriction levels and required preventive measures for federal lands are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Fire Danger Ratings Associated with Federal Lands

No Fire Restrictions
• **Normal fire precautions**
Stage 1 Fire Restrictions
• **Normal fire precautions, except that designated smoking areas are required.** • **A permit is required for burning, warming, or cooking fires.**
Stage 2 "Red Flag Warning"
The National Weather Service Office defines this warning as days with predicted wind gusts over 30 mph for 3 or more hours with 15% or less relative humidity. • **Extra Precaution will be taken during all activities such as designating a Fire Watch, using a spark shield, and wetting work areas down prior to action.** • **All machine treatment of slash, skidding, yarding, blasting, welding, metal cutting, and offloading on the ROW are subject to BLM requirements.** • **No slash burning is allowed.** • **No smoking or warming/cooking fires are permitted.** • **Power saws must be shut down from 1:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. (local standard time).** • **Hauling trucking must stay on the ROW or surfaced roads after 6:00 P.M. (local standard time).** • **Utilization of additional personnel, equipment, and prevention measures.**
Stage 3 Fire Restrictions
All restrictions previously listed (including Red Flag Warning precautions) and: • **Shutdown of all construction activities except operations on soil or graded ROW, road excavation, watering, grading, trench excavation, padding, backfilling, and clean-up.** • **All other activities, such as blasting and welding, require an exemption from the Authorized BLM Officer unless these activities are completed on the graded portions of the ROW.** • **The Chief Inspector or Environmental Inspector has the discretion to restrict or shutdown construction activities on all lands during all precautionary periods.** • **Contractors may be working under stage 3 in some areas from mid July to the end of September, although the ROW will be cleared of vegetation.**

BLM Standard Fire Use Regulations

These regulations will be incorporated into a Fire Prevention Order (Order), which shall apply to all BLM lands in order to protect human life, public lands, and the resources and improvements thereon through the prevention of wildfires. This Order helps compliment and support federal, state, and local wildfire prevention laws, regulations and actions.

1) In accordance with 43 CFR 9212.1 the following acts are prohibited on BLM public lands, unless permitted in writing by the authorized officer.
   a) Cause a fire, other than a campfire, or the industrial flaring of gas, to be ignited by any source;
   b) Fire a tracer or incendiary device;
   c) Burn timber, trees, slash, brush, tundra, or grass except as use in campfires;
   d) Leave a fire without extinguishing it, except to report it if it has spread beyond control;
   e) Build, attend, maintain or use a campfire without removing all flammable material from around the campfire adequate to prevent escape;
   f) Resist or interfere with the efforts of firefighters to extinguish a fire;
   g) Enter an area which is closed by a fire prevention order; or
   h) Perform any act restricted by a fire prevention order.

2) 43 CFR 9212.0-6 is the policy of the BLM to take all necessary actions to protect human life, the public lands, and the resources and improvements thereon through the prevention of wildfires. Wherever possible, the BLM actions will complement and support state and local wildfire prevention actions.

3) 43 CFR 8363.4 states except as otherwise provided by law, state and local laws and ordinances shall apply. This refers, but is not limited to:
   a) Operation and use of motor vehicles, aircrafts and boats;
   b) Hunting and fishing;
   c) Use of firearms;
   d) Injury to persons or destruction of property;
   e) Air and water pollution;
   f) Littering;
   g) Sanitation; and
   h) Use of fire.

4) Pursuant to 43 CFR 9212.2 (3), the following persons are exempt from this Order:
   a) Persons with a valid permit specifically authorizing the otherwise restricted act; and
   b) Any federal, state, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.

Closure Order

It is illegal to go onto or be upon an area, road, or trail other than those described and/or marked on a map as **EXEMPT** in a closure order. Paved highways and roads and paved BLM development roads, trails, and designated developed campgrounds are exempt from this restriction.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 9212.2 (3), the following persons are exempt from this Order:

1) Persons with a permit from or contract with the BLM that specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act;
2) Owners or lessees of land in the area for purposes of accessing that land;
3) Residents in the area for the purposes of accessing their residence;
4) Persons engaged in business, trade, or occupation in the area requiring passage through or upon BLM land in order to conduct such business, trade or occupation;
5) Any other person meeting exemption or requirements specified in the Order.

6 Fire Precautions During Construction

There are areas of public lands that are restricted from heavy equipment use for fire suppression that require approval from the BLM Field Manager before use, such as Wilderness Study Areas.

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6.1 Blasting

The Blasting Sub-contractor will secure the required permits from the local fire authority and provide, in writing, a blasting schedule to the Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Environmental Inspector that includes locations and times. The Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 requires that blasting shall be conducted to prevent injury to persons, damage to public or private property outside the permit area, adverse impacts on any underground mine, and change in the course, channel, or availability of surface or ground water outside the permit area. The Blasting Sub-contractor will provide blasting schedules to the BLM Authorized Officer. When possible, an Environmental Inspector or the FSO (or designee) should be on site during blasting activities.

Following the required waiting period after each shot, the blast area will be inspected for any indication of fire or fire hazard. Particular attention will be paid to the vegetated areas outside of the ROW. Normally, the explosives vaporize at the instant of detonation and there is no fiber or other material left to smolder or be a source of concern. Any plastic shock tube from the initiation system that remains after the blast will be picked up for proper disposal immediately after the blast.

When fire danger is high due to forest conditions, a two-person fire watch team will patrol each blast area for a period of one hour after the required waiting period.

If permitted during Stage I Fire Restrictions, the Ruby FSO is required to be on site during the operation and remain on site for one hour after the completion of blasting. At least one Size 0 or larger shovel and one water-filled backpack pump or fire extinguisher must be on site. In addition, a Fire Watch will be assigned to each crew utilizing blasting equipment.

During Stage II and III Fire Restrictions, blasting is prohibited unless an exemption has been granted by the local fire authority. If an exemption has been granted, additional fire prevention equipment and personnel must be on site prior to blasting. Equipment may include water trucks, fire tankers, shovels, backpack pumps, bulldozers, etc. A fire watch individual remains on site for at least two hours after the completion of blasting activities.

Operations may be canceled by the Chief Inspector, Environmental Inspector, or Authorized Officer.

Explosives and blasting agents will be used and stored according to state and federal regulations. Appropriate authorities shall be notified of any loss, theft, or unauthorized entry into a magazine.

6.2 Welding

During fire season, welding, cutting, or drilling of metal components of the Project require the approval of the Spread Superintendent and the Chief Inspector. In areas where approval has been granted, vegetation must be cleared at a minimum diameter of 30 feet around the center of the work area unless the area has been watered to eliminate the fire danger. Each welding crew should be outfitted with at least one Size 0 or larger shovel, one water-filled backpack pump, and one five-pound dry powder ABC fire extinguisher.

During Stage I Fire Restrictions with a "Red Flag Warning," the above measures are required. In addition, a Fire Watch will be assigned to each crew utilizing cutting and welding equipment. The Fire Watch will remain on site for one hour after the completion of welding activities.

During Stage II Fire Restrictions, an exemption by the BLM Authorized Officer is required prior to any welding activities unless welding activities are performed within the graded portions of the ROW or staging areas. If an exemption is granted, all Stage I Fire Restriction measures must be implemented. In addition, a water tanker and bulldozer are required to be on site during all operations, and a fire watch individual must remain on site for at least two hours after the completion of welding activities.

Stage III Fire restrictions need sign-off by an Authorized Officer in addition to the restrictions above unless welding activities are performed within the graded portions of the ROW or staging areas. Operations may be canceled by the Chief Inspector, Environmental Inspector, or Authorized Officer.

Fire restriction measures also apply to welding operations performed for equipment maintenance within the Project area. All welding activities require a permit from the jurisdictional agency, as per OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Q (welding) and 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I (personal protective equipment).

6.3 Equipment Provisions

The contractor shall develop a list of construction equipment proposed for the Project and to be kept on site. All equipment assigned to the site may be inspected by the Authorized

Officer for the land management agency involved or other third-party compliance inspector before it is used in construction of the Project. The equipment may be used on the Project only while in good operating order.

Fire extinguishers will be used in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.157. Because employees, residents, and visitors are not formally trained in their use, they are not required to utilize these devices, due to the danger of their personal safety that could result from attempting to extinguish a fire. Any use of the fire extinguishers by a Ruby contractor is strictly voluntary and should only be undertaken if:

- The fire is small and is not spreading to other areas;
- Escaping the area is possible by backing up to the nearest exit; and
- The fire extinguisher is in working condition and the contractor understands how to use it (Instructions for use are located on the fire extinguisher).

All extinguishers are professionally inspected and tagged annually. An FSO assigned to any buildings will inspect extinguishers monthly to ensure that:

- Each extinguisher is in its designated place, clearly visible, and not blocked by equipment or other objects that could interfere with access during an emergency;
- The nameplate with operating instructions is legible and facing outwards;
- The pressure gauge is showing that the extinguisher is fully charged;
- The pin and tamper seal are intact; and
- The extinguisher is in good condition, showing no signs of physical damage, corrosion or leakage.

The FSO (or designee) performing the monthly inspection will initial and date each extinguisher inspection tag. Defective units will be taken out of service and replaced immediately.

Buildings will be equipped with emergency lighting in the event there is a loss of power. A flashlight will be included in each building to aid in emergency evacuation.

6.4 Spark Arrestors

Spark arresters used for portable equipment, such as chainsaws, shall be in good working order. Light trucks and cars with factory installed or equivalent mufflers, in good condition, may be used on roads where the roadway is cleared of all vegetation. Vehicles will not be driving through vegetation to necessitate spark arrestors.

Vehicles equipped with catalytic converters are potential fire hazards, should be inspected and cleaned as necessary, and will be parked on areas cleared of vegetation.

All vehicles operating in vegetation-covered areas will maintain clean and clear undercarriage and exhaust systems at all times, with no chaff, grass, or brush lodged in the exhaust system and skid plates; cross-country driving will be kept to a minimum.

6.5 Equipment Parking and Storage Areas

Equipment parking areas and small stationary engine sites shall be cleared of all extraneous flammable materials.

Gas and oil storage areas shall be cleared of extraneous flammable material, and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted throughout the area at all times.

All used and discarded oil, oil filters, oily rags, or other waste shall be disposed of in approved and marked containers. Containers shall be stored in approved locations and removed from the site by licensed contractors or approved personnel and disposed or recycled at approved facilities.

Glass jugs or bottles shall not be used as containers for gasoline or other flammable materials.

6.6 Power Saws

All gasoline-powered saws shall be provided with approved spark arresters/ mufflers, which shall be in good operating condition. Gasoline-powered chainsaws shall be maintained in good condition throughout their assignment to the Project. Chainsaws, and the operation of chainsaws, shall comply with the following requirements:

- Arrester/muffler shall contain a 0.023-inch mesh, stainless steel screen; and
- During operation of chain saws, the following conditions shall be adhered to:
    a) Chainsaw operators shall have a fire extinguisher or water backpack and shovel available,
    b) Power saws shall be moved at least 10 feet from the place of fueling or refueling before starting, and
    c) All gas shall be carried in metal safety cans.

6.7 Warning Devices

Highway flares, or other devices with open flames shall not be allowed on the job site because of fire danger. Contractors shall use only electric or battery-operated warning devices within the Project area.

Smoke detectors are provided in all buildings constructed for the Project. These detectors will provide a distinctive and recognizable signal to ensure timely evacuation from the area of

fire or to perform actions designated by this plan or by the FSO. The FSO will test smoke detectors quarterly to ensure their safe operation.

6.8 Warming and Cooking Fires

Permits shall be obtained from the Authorized Officer for cooking or warming fires when Stage 1 or higher fire conditions are declared. Permits shall:

- Specify the use and location of fires;
- Require all fire location to have shovels, extinguishers, and water available;
- Require that fires be completely extinguished at the end of the day and/or when abandoned; and
- Be issued for use only in areas that require them.

6.9 Smoking

Smoking is allowed only in areas designated by Ruby's FSO. Smoking signs that are visible to all employees should be posted at designated areas, and the Contractor's supervisory personnel will be responsible for enforcing smoking restrictions. "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in all refueling areas and in areas where flammable liquids or materials are used, stored, or discarded.

6.10 Refueling and Refueling Areas

All fuel trucks shall be equipped with a 35-pound minimum ABC fire extinguisher. If required, helicopter refueling trucks will be electrically grounded to the helicopter during refueling.

Storage areas shall be cleared of all extraneous flammable materials. All discarded oil, oil filters, oily rags, or other potentially flammable wastes shall be disposed as described in Section 6.5 above. Only approved and properly maintained containers will be used to store or transport flammable liquids.

6.11 Burning

Burning of slash or other combustible debris from clearing of the ROW or during pipeline construction requires an approved burn and smoke management plan and a permit from the federal land management agency, local fire authority, and/or state agency. If the burn is approved, the appropriate burn center must be notified 24 hours prior to the scheduled burn time.

7 Fire and EMS Equipment

7.1 Construction Vehicles

All foreman vehicles and crew buses assigned to the job must be equipped with one 10-pound ABC fire extinguisher and one shovel, and an operable backpack water pump of four-gallon capacity.

One water truck per construction spread during blasting "red flag warnings" and Stage II scenarios will be outfitted with a pressure pump, adjustable nozzle, threaded rubber-lined hose, and a minimum of 300 feet of 1½-inch cotton jacket and have a minimum water storage capacity of 1,500 gallons. Any water trucks on the ROW will be able to help with wildland fire fighting in the Project vicinity.

The pipeline construction companies use water trucks that typically have a 4000-gallon capacity and 150 feet of 1½-inch water hose that would support fire suppression activities. Many of these vehicles have water canons mounted on the roof. All vehicles and auxiliary equipment will be equipped with properly functioning and baffled exhaust systems.

7.2 Fire Fighting Tool Caches

At least three 10-person tool caches will be maintained per spread. One cache will be placed in an Environmental Inspector's 4 x 4 vehicle associated with the ROW clearing, the improvement of access roads, and other construction activities. The second tool cache will be located with the Spread Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, or Camp/Station Manager, and the third will be assigned to the FSO, who will have a radio in his or her vehicle. The tool boxes shall be red in color, sealed with metal box-car-type seals, and labeled "For Fire Fighting Only." The tool caches shall contain the following tools:

- Ten electric headlamps with batteries;
- One first aid kit, 10-person unit;
- Two knapsacks;
- Five pulaskies with sheaths;
- Five long-handled, rounded, Size 0 shovels;
- Five fire rakes; and
- Ten one-gallon canteens, filled with water.

The Spread Superintendent or Assistant Superintendant will immediately expedite delivery of the tool caches upon request of the FSO, the Authorized Officer, or when alerted to an emergency requiring the tools.

In case any tool cache, or similarly a first aid kit, has been used, it shall be immediately replenished. All replenished tool caches or first aid boxes shall be inspected by the FSO. These will then be resealed before being returned to the construction site.

7.3 Field Safety Officer

The FSO vehicle will maintain the required equipment list at all times, although suitable substitutions may be made as necessary (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Minimum FSO Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
1	Pickup Truck (4X4), ¾ Ton	1
2	Two-Way Mobile Radio Operating (Administrative Unit) Frequency	1
3	Fire-Fighting Tool Cache (for contents see above)	1
4	Axe, Double Bit, Cruiser Type	1
5	Sheath for Axe	1
6	Round-Pointed Size 0 Shovel	2
7	Hard Hat	2
8	Backpack Pump, Complete (filled with water)	2
9	Hoses	
	Cotton Jacket, 1-1/2" (NS Thread)	200'
	Cotton Jacket, 1" (IP Thread)	400'
	High Pressure, 1" (IP Thread)	250'
	Suction, 1-1/2"	24'
10	Hose Fittings	
	R-F Forester Nozzles	2
	R-S Nozzle, Tips	6
	(a) Fog	6
	(b) Straight Stream	4
	Reducer, 1-1/2" NS to 1" IP	1
	Stainer, Suction, 1-1/2"	1
	Siamese, 1-1/2" NS Thread, both Male and Female	1
11	Tools	
	Spanner-Wrench, Large, 1-1/2" Hose	1
	Spanner-Wrench, Small, 1" Hose	1
	Carpenter Hammer	1
	Pliers, Slip Joint	1
12	Fire Extinguishers	
	ABC, 35-pound minimum	1

8 Evacuation Process

During all types of emergency evacuations, Ruby depends on response teams, consisting of trained employees, to attend to any injured and/or trapped victims, unless an employee decides to respond as a Good Samaritan. Anyone providing medical attention should not provide help beyond their capability, and should do so gratuitously and in good faith.

Ruby has established an emergency communications system utilizing building smoke alarms, hand-held radios, and satellite phones to notify employees and residents of an emergency, and to contact local law enforcement and the fire department. Emergency evacuation routes will be posted in all buildings. All employees and residents should be familiar with the emergency evacuation route in all buildings in which they work, live, or visit.

In the case of an evacuation, each worksite is assigned a specific “safe area” for occupants to assemble in the event an emergency evacuation is necessary. Occupants who have evacuated must not return to the work site or evacuated building unless emergency responders have deemed it safe and the Camp/Station Manager or Field Safety Officer has given the signal. During an evacuation, occupants must notify a Ruby representative if they leave the safe assembly area.

Evacuation wardens will be assigned to each Camp/Station building to account for all personnel present either before, during, or after evacuation. Evacuation wardens may be either a Ruby or Contractor representative. Evacuation wardens’ responsibilities include:

- Safely ensuring that all building occupants have evacuated their assigned building.
- Once in the safe assembly area, reporting “all clear” or any evacuation issues to the Spread Superintendent, FSO or fire department personnel.
- Never placing themselves in imminent danger.

Evacuation wardens will be required to attend scheduled safety meetings with the Camp/Station Manager. It is the responsibility of each building evacuation warden to notify the FSO and Camp/Station Manger in the event they no longer desire, or are no longer able, to fulfill their responsibilities.

9 Mandatory Training

9.1 Field Crew Training Requirements

In addition to the personnel listed in Section 3.0, Foremen, Lead Personnel, and Inspectors must complete a site-specific fire prevention and suppression training, which will include:

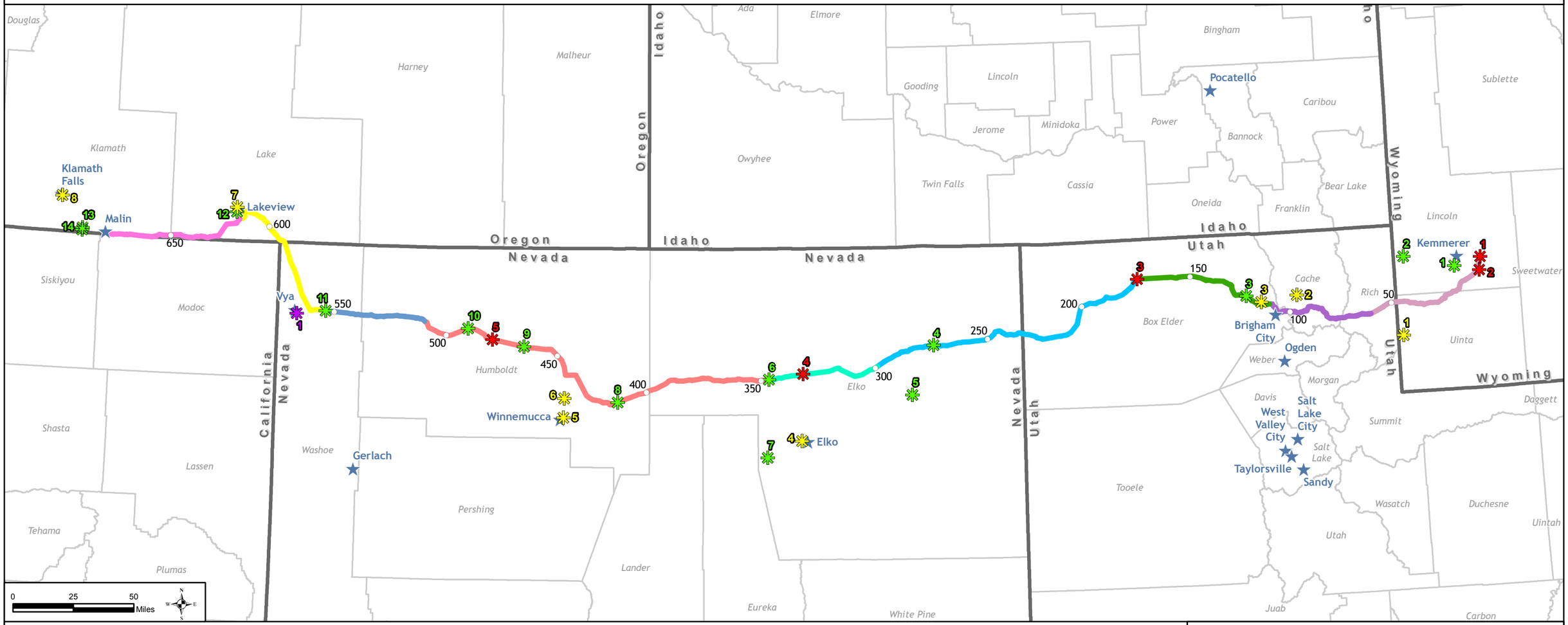
- Briefing on the chain of command and fire reporting process;
- Emergency contacts and numbers;
- Basic fire prevention behavior controls;
- Basic training and uses of hand tools, water backpacks, etc.;
- Briefing on all other information contained in this document and the El Paso Health and Safety Handbook;
- Specific actions and expectations when a fire occurs, as well as safety precautions; and
- Evacuation procedures.

The FSO will maintain a record of the subject, date, and attendees at all trainings.

Attachment A Construction Spreads

\\Portland\Ruby_Pipeline\Maps\MXDs\Phase_2\Transportation_Plan_ReportFigures\ContractorSpreads_ProjectFeatures.mxd 07/22/2009

LABEL	NAME	LABEL	NAME	LABEL	NAME	LABEL	NAME
1	King Compressor Station	1	Evanston Contractor Construction Yard	1	Glenco Jct Pipe Storage Staging Yard	8	Midas Road Pipe Storage Staging Yard
2	Roberson Creek Compressor Station	2	Hyrum Contractor Construction Yard	2	Sage Jct Pipe Storage Staging Yard	9	Sod House Pipe Storage Staging Yard
3	Wildcat Hills Compressor Station	3	Bear River Contractor Construction Yard	3	Penrose Pipe Storage Staging Yard	10	Leonard Creek Pipe Storage Staging Yard
4	Wieland Flat Compressor Station	4	Wells Contractor Constuction Yard	4	Highway 93 Pipe Storage Staging Yard	11	Suprise Valley Pipe Storage Staging Yard
5	Desert Valley Compressor Station	5	Elko Contractor Construction Yard	5	Wells Pipe Storage Staging Yard	12	Lakeview 2 Pipe Storage Staging Yard
1	Vya Construction Camp/Staging Yard	6	Winnemucca Contractor Construction Yard	6	Maggie Creek Pipe Storage Staging Yard	13	Merril Pipe Storage Staging Yard
		7	Highway 95 Contractor Construction Yard	7	Carlin Pipe Storage Staging Yard	14	Merrill 2 Pipe Storage Staging Yard
		8	Lakeview Contractor Construction Yard				



Mile Post
City
Construction Spread
1A
1B
2
3
4A
4B
5
6
7
Compressor Station
Construction Camp
Contractor Construction Yard
Pipe Storage Staging Yard
State Boundary
County Boundary

Figure 1
Construction Spreads
Contractor Construction and Pipe Yards

February 2010
Ruby Pipeline Project
Proposed Route (July 17, 2009)